

*A Merriam-Webster®*



WEBSTER'S

Ni  
C  
D

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

*A Mer*

MERRIAM-  
Springfield,

# Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary

*@ Merriam-Webster®*

MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC., Publishers  
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



### A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

A *Merriam-Webster*® is the registered trademark you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 1989 by Merriam-Webster Inc.

Philippines Copyright 1989 by Merriam-Webster Inc.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data  
Main entry under title:

Webster's ninth new collegiate dictionary.

Includes index.

I. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster Inc.

PE1628.W5638 1989 423 88-8335

ISBN 0-87779-508-8

ISBN 0-87779-509-6 (indexed)

ISBN 0-87779-510-X (deluxe)

Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary principal copyright 1983

COLLEGIATE trademark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

3435RMcN89

Ab

(attendance is ~), (the wind is ~) c: exerting enough power (as for operation) (sail when steam is ~) d: READY; specif: highly prepared e: going on: taking place (find out what is ~) 3: a: risen from a lower position (men ~ from the ranks) b: being at the same level or point (did not feel ~ to par) c: (1): well informed; ABREAST (~ on the news) (2): being on schedule (~ on his homework) d: being ahead of one's opponent 4: a: presented for or undergoing consideration (contract ~ for negotiation); specif: charged before a court (~ for robbery) b: placed at stake; WAGERED — up to; 1: capable of performing or dealing with (feels up to her role) 2: engaged in (what is he up to) 3: being the responsibility of (it's up to me)

**up** \(\Delta p\), \(\Delta p\)/ prep (1509) 1: a: used as a function word to indicate motion to or toward or situation at a higher point of b: up into or in the (went ~ attic) 2: a: in a direction regarded as being toward or near the upper end or part of (lives a few miles ~ the coast) b: toward or near a point closer to the source or beginning of (sail ~ the river) 3: in the direction opposite to (sailed ~ the wind)

**up** \(\Delta p\)/ n (1536) 1: one in a high or advantageous position 2: an upward slope 3: a period or state of prosperity or success 4: UP-  
PER

**up** vb **upped** or **in vi** 2 **up**; **upped**, **up-ping**; **ups** or **in vi** 2 **up vi** (1643) 1: a: to rise from a lying or sitting position b: to move upward; ASCEND 2: used with *and* and another verb to indicate that the action of the following verb was either surprisingly or abruptly initiated (he ~ and married a showgirl) 1: RAISE, LIFT 2: a: to advance to a higher level (1): INCREASE (2): PROMOTE la b: RAISE 8d, 8e

**up-and-coming** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta n\)-\(\Delta m\)-\(\Delta g\), \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta m\)-\(\Delta d\)/ adj (1889) alertly active and likely to advance or succeed — **up-and-comer** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta m\)-\(\Delta o\)-\(\Delta r\)/ n

**up-and-down** adj (ca. 1755) 1: marked by alternate upward and downward movement, action, or surface 2: PERPENDICULAR

**up and down** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta m\)-\(\Delta d\)-\(\Delta n\), \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta m\)-\(\Delta d\)/ adv (13c) 1: to and fro 2: here and there esp. throughout an area 3: with regard to every particular; THOROUGHLY (knew the territory *up and down*)

**up-and-up** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta n\)-\(\Delta p\)/ n (1863) an honest or respectable course; — used chiefly in the phrase *on the up-and-up*

**Upa-ni-shad** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta n\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta sh\)-\(\Delta d\), \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta n\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta sh\)-\(\Delta d\)/ n [Skt *upanishad*] (1805) one of a class of Vedic treatises dealing with broad philosophic problems — **Upa-ni-shad-ic** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta n\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta sh\)-\(\Delta d\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta k\)/ adj

**upas** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta s\)/ n [Malay *pohon upas* poison tree] (1783) 1: a tall Asian and East Indian tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*) of the mulberry family with a latex that contains poisonous glucosides used as an arrow-poison b: a shrub or tree (*Strychnos nuxvomica*) of the family Loganiaceae of the same region also yielding an arrow poison 2: a poisonous concentrate of the juice or latex of a upas 3: a poisonous or harmful influence or institution

**up-beat** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta b\)-\(\Delta t\)/ n (1869) 1: an unaccented beat in a musical measure; specif: the last beat of the measure 2: an increase in activity or prosperity (business that is on the ~)

**upbeat** adj (1949) CHEERFUL OPTIMISTIC

**up-bow** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta b\)-\(\Delta o\)/ n (ca. 1890) a stroke in playing a bowed instrument in which the bow is moved across the strings from the tip to the heel

**up-braid** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta b\)-\(\Delta r\)-\(\Delta d\)/ vi [ME *upbrædan*, fr. OE *upbrædan*] (14c) 1: to criticize severely; find fault with 2: to reproach severely; scold vehemently *syn* see SCOLD — **up-braider** n

**up-bringing** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta b\)-\(\Delta r\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta n\)-\(\Delta g\)/ n (1520) early training; esp: a particular way of bringing up a child (had a strict Protestant ~)

**up-build** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta b\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta l\)/ v; **built** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta b\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta l\)/ -**building** (1513) **BUILD UP** — **up-builder** n

**up-cast** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta k\)-\(\Delta s\)-\(\Delta t\)/ n (1890) something cast up

**up-chuck** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta k\)-\(\Delta k\)/ vb (ca. 1927) VOMIT

**up-coming** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta k\)-\(\Delta m\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta n\)-\(\Delta g\)/ adj (1943) FORTHCOMING, APPROACHING

**up-country** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta k\)-\(\Delta n\)-\(\Delta t\)-\(\Delta r\)/ n (1835) of, relating to, or characteristic of an inland, upland, or outlying region — **up-country** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta k\)-\(\Delta n\)-\(\Delta t\)-\(\Delta r\)/ adj

**up-country** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta k\)-\(\Delta n\)-\(\Delta t\)-\(\Delta r\)/ n (1941) to bring up to date

**up-date** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta d\)-\(\Delta t\)/ vi (1965) 1: an act or instance of updating 2: current information for updating something 3: an up-to-date version, account, or report

**up-do** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta d\)/ n; **updos** [upswēpt hairdo] (1946) an upswēpt hairdo

**up-draft** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta d\)-\(\Delta r\)-\(\Delta f\)-\(\Delta t\)/ n (ca. 1896) an upward movement of gas (as air)

**up-end** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta e\)-\(\Delta n\)-\(\Delta d\)/ vi (1823) 1: to set or stand on end 2: a: to affect to the point of being upset or flurried (a ~ literary shocker, designed to ~ the credulous matrons — Wolcott Gibbs) b: DEFEAT, BEAT ~ vi to rise on an end

**up-field** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta f\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta l\)/ adv or adj (ca. 1934) in or into the part of the field toward which the offensive team is headed

**up-front** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta f\)-\(\Delta r\)-\(\Delta n\)-\(\Delta t\)/ adj (1945) being or coming in or at the front; as a (1): being in a conspicuous or leading position (2): FRANK, FORTHRIGHT b: playing in a front line (as in football) c: paid or payable in advance

**up-front** adv (1937) 1: in or at the front 2: in advance

**up-grade** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta g\)-\(\Delta r\)-\(\Delta d\)/ n (1873) 1: an upward grade or slope 2: INCREASE, RISE

**up-grade** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta g\)-\(\Delta r\)-\(\Delta d\)/ vi (1901) to raise or improve the grade of: as a: to improve (livestock) by use of purebred sires b: to advance to a job requiring a higher level of skill esp. as part of a training program c: to raise the quality of (as a manufactured product) d: to raise the classification and usu. the price of (a product) without improving the quality e: to extend the usefulness of (as a device)

**up-growth** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta g\)-\(\Delta r\)-\(\Delta o\)-\(\Delta t\)/ n (1844) the process of growing upward; DEVELOPMENT; also: a product or result of this

**up-heav-al** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta h\)-\(\Delta v\)-\(\Delta o\)-\(\Delta l\), \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta h\)-\(\Delta v\)-\(\Delta o\)-\(\Delta l\)/ n (1838) 1: the action or an instance of upheaving esp. of part of the earth's crust 2: extreme agitation or disorder; radical change; also: an instance of this

**up-leave** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta h\)-\(\Delta v\), \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta h\)-\(\Delta v\)/ vi (14c) to leave up; LIFT ~ vi to move upward esp. with power — **up-leaver** n

**up-hill** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta h\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta l\)/ n (1548) rising ground; ASCENT

**up-hill** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta h\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta l\)/ adv (1607) 1: upward on a hill or incline 2: against difficulties (seemed to be talking ~ — Willa Cather)

**up-hill** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta h\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta l\)/ adj (1613) 1: situated on elevated ground 2: a: going up; ASCENDING b: being the higher one or part esp. of a set; specif: being nearer the top of an incline 3: DIFFICULT, LABORIOUS

**up-hold** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta h\)-\(\Delta o\)-\(\Delta l\)/ v; **held** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta h\)-\(\Delta e\)-\(\Delta l\)/ -**holding** (13c) 1: a: to give support to b: to support against an opponent 2: a: to keep elevated b: to lift up *syn* see SUPPORT — **up-holder** n

**up-hol-ster** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta h\)-\(\Delta o\)-\(\Delta l\)-\(\Delta s\)-\(\Delta t\)-\(\Delta e\)-\(\Delta r\)/ v; **stered**, **ster-ing** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta h\)-\(\Delta o\)-\(\Delta l\)-\(\Delta s\)-\(\Delta t\)-\(\Delta e\)-\(\Delta r\)/ -**ing** [back-formation fr. *upholstery*] (1853) to furnish with or as if with upholstery — **up-hol-ster-er** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta h\)-\(\Delta o\)-\(\Delta l\)-\(\Delta s\)-\(\Delta t\)-\(\Delta e\)-\(\Delta r\)/ -**er** n

**up-hol-ster-y** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta h\)-\(\Delta o\)-\(\Delta l\)-\(\Delta s\)-\(\Delta t\)-\(\Delta e\)-\(\Delta r\)/ n, pl **-ster-ies** [ME *upholdester* upholsterer, fr. *upholden* to uphold, fr. *up* + *holden* to hold] (1649) materials (as fabric, padding, and springs) used to make a soft covering esp. for a seat

**up-keep** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta k\)-\(\Delta e\)-\(\Delta p\)/ n (1884) 1: the act of maintaining in good condition: the state of being maintained in good condition 2: the cost of maintaining in good condition

**up-land** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta l\)-\(\Delta n\)-\(\Delta d\), -**land**/ n (1566) 1: high land esp. at some distance from the sea; PLATEAU 2: ground elevated above the lowlands along rivers or between hills — **upland** adj — **up-land-er** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta l\)-\(\Delta n\)-\(\Delta d\)-\(\Delta e\)-\(\Delta r\)/ -**er** n

**upland cotton** n (1819) any of various usu. short-staple cottons cultivated esp. in the U.S.

**upland plover** n (1832) a large sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) of eastern No. America that frequents fields and uplands — called also *upland sandpiper*

**up-lift** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta l\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta f\)/ vi (14c) 1: to lift up; ELEVATE; esp: to cause (a portion of the earth's surface) to rise above adjacent areas 2: to improve the spiritual, social, or intellectual condition of ~ vi: RISE — **up-lifter** n

**up-lift** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta l\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta f\)/ n (1853) 1: an act, process, result, or cause of uplifting: as a (1): the uplifting of a part of the earth's surface (2): an uplifted mass of land b: a bettering of a condition esp. spiritually, socially, or intellectually c (1): influences intended to uplift (2): a social movement to improve esp. morally or culturally 2: a brassiere designed to hold the breasts up

**up-man-ship** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta m\)-\(\Delta n\)-\(\Delta s\)-\(\Delta h\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta p\)/ n (1959) ONE; UPMANSHIP

**up-mar-ket** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta m\)-\(\Delta a\)-\(\Delta r\)-\(\Delta k\)-\(\Delta e\)-\(\Delta t\)/ adj (1973) UPSCALE (~ store)

**up-most** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta m\)-\(\Delta o\)-\(\Delta s\)-\(\Delta t\)/ adj (1560) UPPERMOST

**up-on** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta o\)-\(\Delta n\), -**pan**, -**pan**/ prep (13c) ON

**up-on** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta o\)-\(\Delta n\), -**pan**/ adv (14c) 1: obs: on the surface; on it 2: obs: THEREAFTER, THEREON

**up-per** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta e\)-\(\Delta r\)/ adj [compar. of *up*] (14c) 1: a: higher in physical position, rank, or order b: farther inland (the ~ Mississippi) 2: constituting the branch of a bicameral legislature that is usu. smaller and more restricted in membership and possesses greater traditional prestige than the lower house 3: a: constituting a stratum relatively near the earth's surface b: *cap*: being a later epoch or series of the period or series named (Upper Cretaceous) 4: NORTHERN (~ Manhattan)

**upper** n (1845) one that is upper: as a: the parts of a shoe or boot above the sole b: an upper tooth or denture c: an upper berth — *on one's uppers*: in straitened circumstances; at the end of one's means

**upper** n [up + *-er*] (ca. 1968) a stimulant drug; esp: AMPHETAMINE

**upper atmosphere** n (1947) the part of the atmosphere that lies exterior to the troposphere and usu. includes the stratosphere, mesosphere, and thermosphere

**up-per-case** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta e\)-\(\Delta r\)-\(\Delta k\)-\(\Delta a\)-\(\Delta s\)/ adj [fr. the compositor's practice of keeping capital letters in the upper of a pair of type cases] (ca. 1738) CAPITAL

**uppercase** n (1916) capital letters

**uppercase** vi -**cased**, -**cas-ing** (1949) to print or set in capital letters

**upper case** n (1683) a type case containing capitals and usu. small capitals, fractions, symbols, and accents

**upper-class** adj (1837) of, relating to, or characteristic of the upper class

**upper class** n (1839) a social class occupying a position above the middle class and having the highest status in a society

**up-per-class-man** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta e\)-\(\Delta r\)-\(\Delta k\)-\(\Delta a\)-\(\Delta s\)-\(\Delta m\)-\(\Delta a\)-\(\Delta n\)/ n (1871) a member of the junior or senior class in a school or college

**upper crust** n (ca. 1835) the highest social class or group; esp: the highest circle of the upper class

**up-per-cut** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta e\)-\(\Delta r\)-\(\Delta k\)-\(\Delta e\)-\(\Delta t\)/ n (1856) a swinging blow (as in boxing) directed upward with a bent arm — **uppercut** vb

**upper hand** n (15c) MASTERY, ADVANTAGE, CONTROL (was determined not to let the opposition get the *upper hand*)

**up-per-most** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta e\)-\(\Delta r\)-\(\Delta m\)-\(\Delta o\)-\(\Delta s\)-\(\Delta t\)/ adv (15c) in or into the highest or most prominent position — **uppermost** adj

**up-per-part** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta e\)-\(\Delta r\)-\(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta a\)-\(\Delta r\)/ n (1805) a part lying on the upper side (as of a bird)

**upper partial** n (1880) OVERTONE 1a

**up-pish** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta s\)-\(\Delta h\)/ adj (ca. 1755) UPPITY — **up-pish-ly** adv — **up-pish-ness** n

**up-pi-ty** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta t\)-\(\Delta e\)/ adj [prob. fr. *up* + *-ity* (as in *persnickety*, var. of *persnickety*)] (1885) putting on or marked by airs of superiority; ARROGANT, PRESUMPTUOUS (was offended by the ~ attitude of the waiter) — **up-pi-ty-ness** n

**up quark** n (1976) a quark having an electric charge of +  $\frac{2}{3}$ , zero charm, and zero strangeness

**up-raise** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta r\)-\(\Delta a\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta z\)/ vi (14c) to raise or lift up; ELEVATE

**up-rear** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta r\)-\(\Delta e\)-\(\Delta a\)-\(\Delta r\)/ vi (14c) 1: to lift up 2: ERECT ~ vi: RISE

**up-right** \(\Delta p\)-\(\Delta r\)-\(\Delta i\)-\(\Delta t\)/ adj [ME, fr. OE *upriht*, fr. *up* + *riht* right; akin to OHG *ufreht* upright] (bef. 12c) 1: a: PERPENDICULAR, VERTICAL b: erect in carriage or posture c: having the main axis or a main part perpendicular (~ freezer) 2: marked by strong moral rectitude — **up-right-ly** adv — **up-right-ness** n

*syn* UPRIGHT, HONEST, JUST, CONSCIENTIOUS, SCRUPULOUS, HONORABLE mean having or showing a strict regard for what is morally right. UPRIGHT implies a strict adherence to moral principles; HONEST stresses adherence to such virtues as truthfulness, candor, fairness; JUST stresses conscious choice and regular practice of what is right or equitable; CONSCIENTIOUS and SCRUPULOUS imply an active moral sense governing all one's actions and painstaking efforts to follow one's



upland plover

**1** : an ester of glycerol  
liquid portion of a fat  
[leomargarine] : MARGA

**LARGARINE**  
: a natural plant prod  
and resin; esp: TURKEY

ed British examinations  
of education required to  
diagnose levels comparable

rius, fr. *olfactus*, pp. *ol*  
do — more at ODOR, DO

he olfactory nerve  
nerves that are the first  
neurosensory cells of the

-cal \-ki-kəl\ *adj* (16)  
00) 1 : government

the Eocene and  
cene n  
of Gk olig- + chon  
(aeta) of hermapro

2\ n [ISV, 12]  
 mbling an astro  
 ew branches

or polymer  
oligo-mer-  
a chain of

does not contain  
...  
I purchase of  
one is that to

icient in  
dissolved  
com

Of the

17

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

olive green *n* (1750): a variable color that is greener, lighter, and stronger than average olive color  
 olivenite *ȳ* 'liv-ə-nit' *n* [G *olivenit*, fr. *oliven-*, olive olive] (1820): a mineral  $\text{Cu}_2(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})$  that is a basic olive green, dull brown, or yellowish green

eral (Mg, Fe)SiO<sub>3</sub> that is a complex silicate of magnesium and iron  
used esp. in refractories — compare PERIDOT — ol-iv-in-ic \äl-ə-'vin-ik\  
or ol-iv-in-ic \ə-'vī-nit-ik\ *adj*  
olla \äl-ə-'oi-ə\ *n* [Sp, fr. L, pot — more at OVEN] (1622): a large bulg-

ollas podridas \ol-ə(z)-, oi-ə(z)-\ [Sp. lit., rotten pot] (1599) 1: a rich highly seasoned stew of meat and vegetables usu. including sausage and chick-peas that is slowly simmered and is a traditional Spanish and Latin-American dish 2: HODGEPODGE

**Olympiad** ˈɒ-lim-pē-əd, ˈo- n. often cap [ME, fr. MF *Olympiade*, fr. L *Olympiades*; *Olympias*, fr. Gk, fr. *Olympia*, site of ancient Olympic Games] (14c) 1: one of the 4-year intervals between Olympic Games

**Olympian** *adj.* (1603) 1: of or relating to Mount Olympus in Thessaly 2: befitting or characteristic of an Olympian; *esp.*: LOFTY (his... formula of glib simplicity and ~ arrogance — Richard Pollak)

**Olympic oyster:** ʔə-lim-pē-ə, ʔə- n [Olympia, Washington] (1908) : a small, flavorful native oyster (*Ostrea lurida*) of the Puget Sound area of the Pacific coast of No. America  
**Olympic:** ʔə-lim-pik, ʔə- adj (1600) 1 : 2 OLYMPIAN 2 : of or relating to

the ancient Olympic Games held once every four years and made up of international athletic contests — called also *Olympics* [*ol-imp-ōs, -ō-vn* (L; fr. Gk *Olympos*) (1580) : a mountain in Greek mythology is the abode of the gods]

**ma-** suffix denoting result — more at **MENT** : tumor  
**ma-bō** \hā\ *n, pl* Omaha or Omahas [Omaha, lit., those  
 stream or against the wind] (1804) : a member of a

**triple** *am-brê*, 'om-, 'brā n [F or Sp; F *homme*, fr. Sp, lit., 'an old three-handed card game popular in Europe esp. 18th centuries.]

**umbothsmathr.** (1959). **1:** a government official (as in New Zealand).

me-gā, mā-gā y [Gk *ō mega*; lit., large o] (15c) 1  
a letter of the Greek alphabet — see ALPHABET table  
2 a negatively charged elementary particle that  
has the mass of an electron and that

without stirring until set and served folded in half (1582): an occurrence or phenomenon.

**sheaf** (1611). 1: an ancient Hebrew unit of dry  
 2 often cap: the sheaf of barley tradition-  
 temple worship on a day that marks the start of  
 of expectancy between D.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**ominous** *adj* (1992) : being or exhibiting an omen : **PORTENTOUS**; *esp* : foreboding or foreshowing evil : **INAUSPICIOUS** — **ominously** *adv* — **om-i-nous-ness** *n*

**syn** **OMINOUS**, **PORTENTOUS**, **FATEFUL** mean having a menacing or threatening aspect: **OMINOUS** implies having a threatening appearance

omis-sion \ŏ-'mish-ən, ə- / *n* [ME *omissioun*, fr. LL *omission*, *omissio*, fr. L *omissus*, pp. of *omittere*] (15c) 1 *a*: apathy toward or neglect of duty, b: something omitted

om-ma-tid-i-um \äm-ä-'tid-ē-əm/ *n*, *pl* -tid-ia \-ē-ə/ [NL, fr. Gk *ommat-*, *omma* eye] (1884): one of the elements corresponding to a small sim-

**omnibus** *adj* (1842) **1** : of, relating to, or providing for many things at once  
**2** : a usu. automotive public vehicle designed to carry a comparatively large number of passengers : BUS **3** : a book containing reprints of a number of works

**m-ni-far-i-ous** \äm-nə-'far-ē-əs, -'fer-\ *adj* [LL *omnifarius*, fr. L *omni-* + *-farius* (as in *multifarius* having great diversity) — more at **MULTI-FARIOUS**] (1653): of all varieties, forms, or kinds

**m-ni-fi-cent** \äm-'ni-fə-sənt\ *adj* [L *omni-* + E *-ficent* (as in *magnificent*)]

**omnipotent** *n* (1601) 1: one who is omnipotent 2 cap: GOD 1

which any bearing relative to a special radio transmitter on the ground may be chosen and flown by an airplane pilot — called also *omnidirectional range*

**n-ni-um-gath-er-um** \äm-nē-əm-'gath-ə-rəm\ *n.* pl omnium-gatherums

**voros-vorós** (voroš-voroš) *adj* [L *omnivorus*, fr. *omni-* + *voros* -vorous] (1656) 1: feeding on both animal and vegetable substances 2: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consuming -*om-niv-o-ro-sly* *adv*

e ceiling) (I have a cut ~ my finger) (paint ~ the wall) c — used as a function word to indicate position in close proximity with (a village ~ the sea) (stay ~ your opponent) d — used as a function word to indicate direction or location with respect to (the house ~ the road)

3 — used as a function word to indicate a source of dependence (you can rely ~ me) (feeds ~ insects) (gives ~ a pension) c — used as a function word to indicate means of conveyance (~ the bus) or presence within the confines or in possession of (had a knife ~ him) 3 — used as a function word to indicate a frame during which something occurs

**by** prep everything ~ the up-and-up) **b** ~ used as a function word to indicate means or agency (cut myself ~ a knife) (talk ~ the telephone) **c** ~ used as a function word to indicate a medium of expression; used to refer to physical reality

about \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ä\ cot, cart  
out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \ī\ ice \j\ job

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



drugs) **b** — used as a function word to indicate involvement with the activity, work, or function of (~ tour) (~ the jury) (~ duty) **c** — used as a function word to indicate position or status in proper relationship with a standard or objective (~ schedule) **7 a** — used as a function word to indicate reason, ground, or basis (as for an action, opinion, or computation) (I have it ~ good authority) (~ one condition) (the interest will be 10 cents ~ the dollar) **b** — used as a function word to indicate the cause or source (profited ~ the sale of stock) (the win came ~ a last-second goal) **c** — used as a function word to indicate the focus of obligation or responsibility (drinks are ~ the house) (put the blame ~ my actions) **8 a** — used as a function word to indicate the object of collision, opposition, or hostile action (bumped my head ~ a limb) (an attack ~ religion) (pulled a gun ~ me) **b** — used as a function word to indicate the object with respect to some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment (has three inches in height ~ me) (a 3-game lead ~ the second-place team) (the joke's ~ me) (it's no use denying it, we've got the goods ~ you) **9 a** — used as a function word to indicate destination or the focus of some action, movement, or directed effort (crept up ~ him) (feast your eyes ~ this) (working ~ my skiing) (made a payment ~ the loan) **b** — used as a function word to indicate the focus of feelings, determination, or will (have pity ~ me) (keen ~ sports) (a curse ~ you) **c** — used as a function word to indicate the subject of study, discussion, or consideration (a book ~ insects) (reflect ~ that a moment) (agree ~ price) **10** — used as a function word to indicate reduplication or succession in a series (loss ~ loss)

**on** 'on, 'an *adv* (bef. 12c) **1 a** : in or into a position of contact with an upper surface esp. so as to be positioned for use or operation (put the plates ~) **b** : in or into a position of being attached to or covering a surface; esp. in or into the condition of being worn (put his new shoes ~) **2 a** : forward in space or time (went ~ home) **b** : in or a position permitting operation (switched the light ~)

**on** 'on, 'an *adj* (1541) **1** : engaged in an activity or function (as a dramatic role) **2 a** (1) : being in operation (the radio is ~) (2) : placed so as to permit operation (the switch is ~) **b** : taking place (the game is ~) **3** : INTENDED, PLANNED (has nothing ~ for tonight)

**on** 'an, 'on *suffix* [ISV, alter. of -one] : chemical compound not a ketone or other oxo compound (parathion)

**on** 'an, 'n *suffix* [fr. -on (in ion)] **1** : subatomic particle (nucleon) **2 a** : unit : quantum (photon) (magnetron) **b** : basic hereditary component (cistron) (operon)

**on** 'an, 'n *suffix* [NL, fr. -on (in argon)] : noble gas (radon)

**on-again, off-again** *adj* (1948) : existing briefly and then disappearing in an intermittent unpredictable way (on-again, off-again fads)

**on-ager** 'on-ə-ger *n* [ME, wild ass, fr. L, fr. Gk *onagros*, fr. *onos* ass + *agros* field — more at ACRE] (14c) **1** : a small pale-colored kiang with a broad dorsal stripe **2** [LL, fr. L] : a heavy catapult used in ancient and medieval times

**on and off** *adv* (1855) : OFF AND ON

**onan-ism** 'o-nə-niz-əm *n* [prob. fr. NL *onanismus*, fr. *Onan*, son of Judah whose disobedient act is described in Gen 38:9] (ca. 1727) **1** : MASTURBATION **2** : COITUS INTERRUPTUS **3** : SELF-GRATIFICATION — **onan-istic** 'o-nə-nis-tik *adj*

**once** 'wʌn(t)s *adv* [ME *ones*, fr. gen. of *on* one] (12c) **1** : one time and no more **2** : at any one time : under any circumstances : EVER **3** : at any indefinite time in the past : FORMERLY **4** : by one degree of relationship

**once** *n* (13c) : one single time : one time at least — **at once** **1** : at the same time : SIMULTANEOUSLY **2** : IMMEDIATELY **3** : BOTH

**once** *adj* (1691) : that once was : FORMER

**once-over** 'wʌn(t)-sə-vər *n* (1914) : a swift examination or survey; esp. : a swift comprehensive appraising glance

**once** *that* conj (1874) : ONCE

**oncho-cercia-sis** 'ɔŋ-kə-sər-'ki-səs *n*, pl -a-ses 'sēz [NL, fr. *Onchocerca*, genus of worms] (1911) : infestation with or disease caused by filarial worms (genus *Onchocerca*); esp. : a disease of man caused by a worm (*O. volvulus*) that is native to Africa but now present in parts of tropical America and is transmitted by several biting flies

**oncid-i-um** 'ɔn-sid-ē-əm, 'ɔŋ-kid-əm *n* [NL, fr. Gk *onkos* barbed hook — more at ANGLE] (ca. 1868) : any of a genus (*Oncidium*) of showy tropical American epiphytic or terrestrial orchids

**onco-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *onkos* bulk, mass; akin to Gk *enenkein* to carry — more at ENOUGH] : tumor (oncology)

**onco-gen-e-sis** 'ɔŋ-kə-'jen-səs *n* [NL] (ca. 1932) : the induction or formation of tumors

**onco-gen-ic** 'jen-ik *adj* (1936) **1** : relating to tumor formation **2** : tending to cause tumors

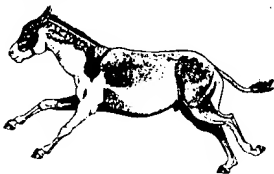
**onco-gen-ic-ity** 'jə-nis-ə-ti *n* (1944) : the capacity to induce or form tumors

**onco-log-y** 'ɔn-kəl-ə-jē, 'ɔŋ- *n* (1857) : the study of tumors — **onco-log-i-cal** 'ɔn-kəl-'laj-i-kəl *also* **onco-log-ic** 'ik *adj* — **onco-log-ist** 'ɔn-kəl-ə-jəst, 'ɔŋ- *n*

**on-com-ing** 'ɔn-kəm-ɪŋ, 'ɔn- *adj* (1844) **1 a** : coming nearer in time or space (the ~ year) (an ~ car) **b** : FUTURE (looked forward to his ~ visit) **2** : EMERGENT, RISING (the ~ generation)

**on-cor-na-vi-rus** 'ɔn-kə-rə-'vi-rəs *n* [onco- + RNA + virus] (1970) : any of a group of RNA-containing viruses that produce tumors

**one** 'wʌn, 'wɒn *adj* [ME *on*, *an*, fr. OE *ān*; akin to OHG *ein* one, L *unus* (OL *oinos*), Skt *eka*] (bef. 12c) **1** : being a single unit or thing (~ day at a time) **2 a** : being one in particular (early ~ morning) **b** : being preeminently what is indicated (~ fine person) **3 a** : being unified entity of two or more components (the combined elements form ~ substance) (2) : UNITED **4** : existing or occurring as something not definitely fixed or placed (will see you again ~ day) **5** : being the



onager 1

only individual of an indicated or implied kind (the ~ person she wanted to marry) — **at one** : at harmony : in a state of agreement

**one** 'wʌn *n* (bef. 12c) **1** — see NUMBER table **2** : the number designating unity **3** : the first in a set or series; esp. : an article of clothing of a size designated *one* (wears a ~) **4** : a single person or thing (has the ~ but needs the other) **5** : a one-dollar bill

**one** 'wʌn, 'wɒn *pron* (13c) **1** : a certain indefinitely indicated person or thing (saw ~ of his friends) **2 a** : an individual of a vaguely indicated group : anyone at all (~ never knows) **b** — sometimes used as a third person substitute for a first person pronoun (I'd like to read more but ~ doesn't have the time)

**usage** Senses 2a and 2b are usu. signs of a formal style. A formal style excludes the participation of the reader or hearer; thus *one* is used where a less formal style might address the reader directly (for the Gibsons) Use of *one* to replace a first-person pronoun — criticized by some commentators — appears to be more common in British English than American English. It may be resorted to in order to avoid repetition of I (I'm watching this pretty carefully and I hope that the issue will come up in the Lords and *one* may be able to speak about it — Donald Coggan, Archbishop of Canterbury)

**one** 'wʌn *n* *suffix* [ISV, alter. of -ene] : ketone or related or analogous compound or class of compounds (lactone) (quinone)

**one another** *pron* (13c) : EACH OTHER *usage* see EACH OTHER

**one-armed bandit** 'wʌn-ərm(d)- *also* **one-arm bandit** *n* (1934) : SLOT MACHINE **2**

**one-bagger** 'wʌn-'bag-ər *n* (1952) : SINGLE **2**

**one-dimensional** *adj* (1883) **1** : having one dimension **2** : lacking depth : SUPERFICIAL (~ stereotype characters) — **one-dimensionality** *n*

**one-egg** *adj* (1948) : MONOZYGOTIC

**one-fold** 'wʌn-'fɔld, 'fɔld *adj* [ME, fr. OE *ānefold*, fr. *ān* one + *-feald* -fold] (bef. 12c) : constituting a single undivided whole

**one-handed** 'wʌn-dəd *adj* (15c) **1** : having or using only one hand (could beat him up ~) **2 a** : designed for or requiring the use of only one hand **b** : effected by the use of only one hand

**one-horse** *adj* (1750) **1** : drawn or operated by one horse **2** : of little real importance or consequence (a ~ town)

**Oneida** 'o-nid-ə *n*, pl *Oneidas* or *Oneidas* [Iroquois *Onéyode*, lit., standing rock] (1666) **1 a** : an American Indian people orig. of New York **b** : a member of this people **2** : the language of the Oneida people

**one-ric** 'o-ni-rik *adj* [Gk *oneiros* dream; akin to Arm *anurj* dream] (1859) : of or relating to dreams : DREAMY — **one-ri-cal-ly** 'ri-kəl-ē *adv*

**one-ro-man-ey** 'o-ni-rə-mən(t)-sē *n* [Gk *oneiros* + E -mancy] (1652) : divination by means of dreams

**one-line octave** *n* (1931) : the musical octave that begins on middle C — see PITCH illustration

**one-liner** 'wʌn-'li-nər *n* (1967) : a very succinct joke or witticism

**one-man** *adj* (1842) : of or relating to just one individual; as **a** : consisting of only one individual (a ~ committee) **b** (1) : done, prepared, or produced by only one individual (a ~ stage play) (2) : featuring the work of a single artist (as a painter) (a ~ show of oils) **c** : designed for or limited to one individual

**one-ness** 'wʌn-nəs *n* (1594) : the quality or state or fact of being one; as **a** : SINGLENES **b** : INTEGRITY, WHOLENESS **c** : HARMONY **d** : SAMPNESS, IDENTITY **e** : UNITY, UNION

**one-night-er** 'wʌn-'nit-ər *n* (ca. 1937) : ONE-NIGHT STAND

**one-night stand** *n* (1880) **1** : a performance (as of a play or concert) given (as by a traveling group of actors or musicians) only once in each of a series of localities **2 a** : a locality used for one-night stands **b** : a stopover for a one-night stand **3** : a sexual encounter limited to a single occasion

**one-off** 'wʌn-'ɒf *adj*, Brit (1934) : limited to a single time, occasion, or instance : ONE-SHOT — **one-off** *n*

**one-on-one** 'wʌn-ɒn-'wʌn, 'wʌn-ɒn- *adj* or *adv* (1967) **1** : playing directly against a single opposing player **2** : involving a direct encounter between one person and another

**one-piece** *adj* (1880) : consisting of or made in a single undivided piece (a ~ bathing suit) — **one-piecer** 'wʌn-'pi-ɪsər *n*

**oner-** 'ɒn-ər, 'o-nə- *adj* [ME, fr. MF *onerus*, fr. L *onerus*, fr. *onus* burden; akin to Skt *anas* cart] (14c) **1** : involving, imposing, or constituting a burden : TROUBLESOME (an ~ task) **2** : having legal obligations that outweigh the advantages (~ contract) — **oner-ously** *adv* — **oner-ous-ness** *n*

**SYN** ONEROUS, BURDENSOME, OPPRESSIVE, EXACTING mean imposing hard-tasteful, BURDENSOME suggests causing mental as well as physical strain; OPPRESSIVE implies extreme harshness or severity in what is imposed; EXACTING implies rigor or sternness rather than tyranny or injustice in the demands made or in the one demanding.

**one-self** 'wʌn-'self, Southern *also* 'sɛf *also* **one's self** ('wʌn-, 'wɒn- *pron* (1621) **1** : a person's self : one's own self — used reflexively as object of a preposition or verb or for emphasis in various constructions **2** : one's normal, healthy, or sane condition or self — **be oneself** : to conduct oneself in a usual or fitting manner

**one-shot** 'wʌn-'ʃɒt *adj* (1927) **1** : that is complete or effective through being done or used or applied only once (there is no easy answer to the problem) **2** : that is not followed by something else of the same kind (a ~ tax cut) — **one-shot** *n*

**one-sided** 'wʌn-'sid *adj* (1813) **1 a** (1) : having one side prominent or more developed (2) : having or occurring on one side only **b** ~ decision) — **one-sided-ly** *adv* — **one-sided-ness** *n*

**one-step** 'wʌn-'steɪp *n* (1911) **1** : a ballroom dance in ¾ time marked by quick walking steps backward and forward **2** : music used for the one-step — **one-step** *vi*

**one-tailed** 'wʌn-'tæɪd *also **one-tail** 'tæɪl *adj* (1947) : being a statistical test for which the critical region consists of all values of the test both ~ compare TWO-TAILED*

**one-time** 'wʌn-'tīm *adj* (1840) **1** : FORMER, SOMETIME (a ~ actor) **2** : occurring only once : ONE-SHOT

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning  
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

**BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ BLACK BORDERS
- ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☒ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.**